

CIRCULAR No. 2

***The DAYTON AND XENIA
NURSERIES***

Summit St.

Gift of

J. Horace McFarland Co.

Harrisburg, Penna.

May 1957



...mental features
...contribute to their selection, although shade or other utilitarian purposes may be important secondary purposes in view. Those more generally planted for shade will be found listed in Circular No. 1.

THE MAPLES. Acer

ACER campestre. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED MAPLE. A low, stocky variety of dense growth. Valuable as an undergrowth among larger trees and for planting on dry ground.

A. Colchicum rubrum. COLCHICUM MAPLE. A small tree of attractive habit. Leaves blood-red when young and deep green when mature.

A. Tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A hardy, low-branched tree of shrubby growth. Likes a moist soil.

var. Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. Very dwarf, compact and graceful shrub or small tree, with handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn. It is sometimes used as a substitute for the Japan Maples where they are not hardy.

A. rubrum. RED, OR SCARLET MAPLE; RED-BUD MAPLE. A native species, of medium size and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous.



Japanese Maple

MAPLES, continued

ACER Negundo, var. *argenteo-variegatum*. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BOX ELDER. A small tree, with light-colored margin on its leaves. The most effective of the hardy variegated trees.

THE JAPANESE MAPLES

The Japanese Maples embrace a large list of very beautiful shrubs, with a wide range of delicately cut and colored foliage. Most of them not sufficiently hardy for this region. The following are the hardiest of this class and succeed fairly well in Dayton, but should have winter protection until well established.

ACER polymorphum, var. *dissectum*. CUT-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Foliage light green and deeply cut. The hardiest of its class.
var. *dissectum atropurpureum*. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPANESE MAPLE. Very striking and beautiful form, with delicately cut, fern-like leaves, which, with its drooping habit, gives it a graceful effect.

AESCRULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. This well-known species forms a large-sized tree of handsome, regular outline; is absolutely hardy, free from disease, and in May it is covered with magnificent panicles of white flowers, lightly marked with red. The Horse-Chestnut is sometimes planted on the street. It is a slow grower, but richly rewards the patience of those who await its development.

var. *alba flore pleno*. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. Similar to the above, except that the flowers are double and borne on larger panicles.

AESCRULUS Hippocastanum, var. carnea (Rubicunda). RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. One of the most valuable and striking ornamental trees grown. Form round, with showy red flowers; very attractive. There are some very fine specimens in Woodland cemetery. The most attractive tree of its season.

var. Brioti. BRIOT'S HORSE-CHESTNUT. Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are darker.

ALNUS glutinosa, var. imperialis laciniata. IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED ALDER. A stately tree of graceful habit, with deeply laciniated foliage, at the same time vigorous and hardy. A splendid lawn tree.

BASSWOOD. See Tilia.

BEECH. See Fagus.

BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. This is the famous Birch of literature. Erect when young, but later assumes a drooping habit. Its bark is snow-white and very effective in landscape views.

var. laciniata pendula. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Beyond question one of the most popular of all the weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, gracefully drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Special care must be exercised in transplanting this tree.

var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH. A curious combination of deep purple leaves, with characteristic white bark of the Birch.

CARPINUS Betulus. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. A slow-growing small tree, with a low, dense head, and foliage similar to the Beeches. Valuable for screens; useful in landscape work.

CASTANEA Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. The American Chestnut makes an excellent lawn and shade tree. It assumes a good form, its foliage is handsome and it is an interesting tree when in bloom.

C. Japonica. JAPAN CHESTNUT.

C. Vesca. SPANISH CHESTNUT.

var. Paragon. Large fruit.

var. Ridgley. Another variety bearing large fruit.

CATALPA ovata (Kaempferi). JAPAN CATALPA. An attractive form of the Catalpa; smaller than the Speciosa, and hardy.

C. hybrida. TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA. Particularly valuable for its unusually quick growth, extreme hardiness and the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. Attains good size and is strikingly attractive when in bloom.

C. Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. A singular variety, useful in formal work when grafted on stems 5 to 7 feet high, forming a dome-shaped head of great soft, heavy leaves, which are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, vigorous and unique.

CERASUS pumila, var. Rhexi fl. pl. RHEX'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Double-flowering Cherries are all decidedly ornamental and this is one of the best. In flowering time it is a "drift of bloom."

C. Japonica, var. rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY. An exquisite little tree, with pendulous branches draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring. Very interesting.

CERCIS Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. The native form is known as the Red Bud and is a striking feature of the countryside in early spring. The Japan form has larger reddish purple flowers more deeply colored than those of the American variety.

CHESTNUT. See *Castanea*.



White-flowering Dogwood

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (Virgilia lutea). YELLOW WOOD. Of moderate growth, short trunk, broadly rounded head, compound foliage of a light green, turning yellow in the autumn; flowers pea-shaped, sweet scented and appearing in June in great profusion, in long drooping racemes, covering the tree. One of the handsomest ornamental trees in cultivation.

CORNUS florida. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Spreading irregular; foliage firm, rich texture, piled together in distinctly layer-like masses, and, in the fall, of a rich crimson color; large milky white flowers in early spring. One of our most valuable small trees. Should be transplanted when small.

var. rubra. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. This is a very marked variety of the native Dogwood. In habit it is very similar to the type

CORNUS florida, var. rubra, continued

but produces in the greatest quantities blooms whose showy involucres are deep rosy red, making a splendid display, either by themselves or if planted so as to contrast with the other forms, the effect is often very beautiful. All the tree forms of the Cornus are difficult to transplant, hence small plants should be chosen.

var. pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common Dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit and an upright leading stem. Similar to the Weeping Birch.

CRAB APPLE. See Pyrus.

CRATAEGUS Oxyacantha, var. flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE THORN. Highly ornamental on account of both foliage and flowers.

var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Of quick growth; showy and fine large double flowers of a rich glowing crimson.

CYPRESS. See Taxodium.

CYTISUS laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN. A small tree, deriving its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June; smooth, shining foliage; it does remarkably well in a cool and shady spot.

ELM. See Ulmus.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. purpurea. PURPLE, OR COPPER BEECH. An elegant tree, with foliage changing from deep purple in spring, through crimson in summer, to purplish green in fall. Hardy long-lived, free from insect pests; useful for specimens or grouping. Small specimens should be selected for transplanting.

var. pendula. A picturesque tree with long, pendulous branches; the larger limbs mostly horizontally spreading; rich luxuriant foliage which hangs in masses.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR TREE. A wonderful tree with wedge-shape leaves and termed Maidenhair Tree owing to the resemblance the maidenhair fern the effect of the foliage produces.

GYMNOCLEADUS Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A picturesquely irregular tree of secondary size, with peculiar, rough-barked, twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a peculiar bluish green. The name is from the seeds in its broad beans, which were once used for coffee in the southern mountains.

HOP TREE. See Ptelea.

HORNBEAM. See Carpinus.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. See Aesculus.

HALESIA tetrapeta. SILVER BELL TREE. A neat and pretty little tree, with large, dark green leaves. In May, while the latter are yet small, its branches are hung thickly with small white or pinkish drooping bells about one inch long. These are followed by large and curious winged seeds.

JUGLANS nigra. BLACK WALNUT. Native tree of great size and majestic habit; bark is dark brown; foliage beautiful; valuable.

JUGLANS Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S JAPAN WALNUT. A low, broad-spreading tree; closely resembles English Walnut; foliage large and attractive. Hardy form of the Japan Walnut.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE, See *Gymnocladus*.



Avenue of Maidenhair Trees (see page 5)

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. VARNISH TREE. A rare tree from North China, very showy in July, when spangled with foot-long clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in autumn, when its foliage colors to crimson and gold. Hardy, small, round-headed; light, airy leaves.

LARIX Europaea. EUROPEAN LARCH. A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plumy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect. A grand, hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soils.

LABURNUM. See Cytisus.

MAIDENHAIR TREE. See Ginkgo.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEET GUM. A tree that is beautiful at all stages, useful in all sorts of planting, and has more distinct, admirable traits than perhaps any other. It has a narrowly ovate head, formed of short, cork-winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves, that color to intense crimson-scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging seed-balls and cork-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. Name is from its fragrant sap and leaves.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A magnificent native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

LINDEN. See Tilia.

MAPLE. See Acer.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. This is a hardy Magnolia and will succeed in Dayton. It is difficult to transplant. Becomes a large tree and bears cucumber-shaped fruits.

The Chinese Magnolias and their hybrids, embracing the choice sorts of this species, flowering before the leaves appear, cannot be recommended for general planting in Dayton, although tree-lovers, with some aptitude for the work, will succeed. We do not propagate the Chinese species, but supply our customers direct from specialists in that line, with a ball of earth attached to each plant to insure successful transplanting. Some splendid specimens may be seen at the Soldiers' Home and Woodland Cemetery.

MORUS alba, var. New American. NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY. An improved form of the native Mulberry. Rapid grower and bears large fruit of fine quality.

var. Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY. We cordially recommend this as one of the thirstiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous, distinctly lobed; the branches slender and willowy, forming a tall, narrow green tent of dense shade.

MOUNTAIN ASH. See Pyrus.

OAK. See Quercus.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. A splendid tree of tropical appearance. Its erect panicles of handsome lilac-purple flowers are often a foot long; the great leaves frequently measure 18 inches across. In Dayton the flower-buds, branches and frequently the whole top are winter-killed, which is not an objection, inasmuch as the best effect is obtained by cutting it down annually nearly to the ground. The root is hardy, and the new growth produces enormous leaves. The flowers can scarcely be expected here.

POPULUS nigra, var. Italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape. In Dayton it begins to deteriorate in about fifteen years.

POPULUS nigra, var. Volga. This Poplar is, in form and appearance, identical with the Lombardy Poplar, but is distinct in lineage, being of Russian origin, is hardy, and, furthermore, holds its foliage until freezing weather. It is superseding the Lombardy by reason of its hardiness and longevity, and those desiring that type should plant the Volga.



Bechtel's Flowering Crab

P. Canadensis, var. aurea Van Geertii. GOLDEN POPLAR. One of the finest golden-leaved trees for contrast groups, as it holds its color well throughout the season. Has all the fine, vigorous characteristics of the species.

PRUNUS Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. A pretty, medium-sized tree, with glossy leaves and long clusters of small, fragrant white flowers in May. These are followed by black fruits, loved of all the birds. One of the earliest trees to leaf in the spring.

P. Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Handsome form, with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until fall. Hardy wherever the common Plum stands.

PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. A round-headed, loosely branched tree, with glossy green foliage, which, if bruised, exhales a pleasant hop-like odor; covered in fall with numerous green fruit-pods.

var. aurea. GOLDEN HOP TREE. Resembles the Trifoliata, but has bright golden foliage, which retains its color until frost.

PYRUS angustifolia. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING AMERICAN CRAB. One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flower-

PYRUS angustifolia, continued

ing Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young.



Scarlet Oak (see page 10)

P. malus Halleana; syn., **Parkmani**. PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. From Japan. An irregular, awkward-shaped tree when young, but a most attractive tree when filled with buds and blossoms. Each bud produces regularly five blossoms and are set on stems 3 inches long, and are so slender that they bend with the weight of the buds or bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds are carmine in color; the open blossoms are semi double, and the tree when in bloom presents a most gorgeous appearance. It is not extensively grown by nurserymen because of its natural awkwardness when young. In Dayton this desirable tree should be classed as semi-hardy, as it needs winter protection until well established.

PYRUS floribunda, var. atrosanguinea. CRIMSON-FLOWERING CRAB. This is one of the finest forms of the Flowering Crab and is, moreover, hardy in Dayton. It is a profuse bloomer. The flowers are single in form and are strikingly beautiful *en masse* as they are produced on the tree.

P. Sorbus Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

var. pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable lawn trees.

NOTE.—The Mountain Ashes are peculiarly subject to attacks of San José scale and should not be planted in infested districts.

QUERCUS coccinea. SCARLET OAK. A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA; MOSS LOCUST. An elegant little tree, with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer. One of the most beautiful of the flowering lawn trees.

SALISBURIA. See Ginkgo.

SALIX Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. The familiar type that, in our boyhood days, gracefully sheltered the "springhouse" on the old home farm.

S. Caprea. PUSSY WILLOW.

var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW. Unique in form and vigorous in all soils, this Willow has been widely disseminated. It is usually grafted 5 to 7 feet high on stout stems, and then forms a cone of glossy foliage.

S. laurifolia. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. A beautiful, distinct, medium-sized tree, with shining, laurel-like leaves that make it very conspicuous in sunshine. Can be clipped into form like a bay tree; has bright green bark; is beautiful the year round.

S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris. ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW. Dwarf habit, feathery branches, silvery foliage; usually grafted on 5- to 6-foot stems, when it forms a dense, round top; useful in formal plantings.

S. vitellina aurantiaca. GOLDEN WILLOW. A handsome tree. Conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark.

S. vitellina Britzensis. Very attractive in winter, when the bark turns red; similar in color to *Cornus Sibirica*.

SOPHORA Japonica. JAPAN PAGODA TREE. A low-growing, odd and unique specimen tree, so different from other trees in style of growth that it always attracts attention. In August its shining green leaves are decked with clusters of white blossoms.

TILIA Europaea, var. *argentea*. WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal.



Chinese Magnolia (see page 7)

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

TAXODIUM distichum. DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Hardy and grows well on dry or wet soil. It is a beautiful and stately tree, with light and fleecy foliage of delicate green.

ULMUS scabra pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Of fine and notable habit, the strong branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.

WALNUT. See *Juglans*.

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

YELLOW-WOOD. See *Cladrastis*.

Characteristics of some of the Trees described in Circulars No. 1 and No. 2

Trees of upright growth, with drooping branches: Acer saccharinum var. Wierii laciniatum, Betula alba, B. alba laciniata pendula, Cornus florida var. pendula, Fagus sylvatica var. pendula, Larix Europaea, Salix Babylonica.

Weeping Trees, formed by grafting, not increasing in height: Cerasus Japonica var. rosea pendula, Morus alba var. Tatarica pendula, Pyrus Sorbus aucuparia var. pendula, Salix caprea var. pendula, Ulmus scabra pendula.

Trees with deeply-lobed or "cut" leaves: Acer saccharinum var. Weirii laciniatum, A. polymorphum var. dissectum, and dissectum atropurpureum, Alnus glutinosa var. imperialis laciniata, Betula alba var. laciniata pendula.

Trees having colored foliage. Acer platanoides var. Schwedleri, var. Reitenbachii, var. Genera, A. pseudo platanus var. purpurea, A. Colchicum, A. Tataricum var. Ginnala, A. polymorphum var. dissecatum atropurpureum, Betula alba var. atropurpurea, Fagus sylvatica var. purpurea, Populus Canadensis var. aurea Van Geertii, Prunus Pissardi, Ptelea trifoliata var. aurea.

Trees having variegated leaves: Acer Negundo var. argenteum-variegatum.

Trees with bright-colored bark in winter: Betula alba, B. alba lacinia pendula, B. alba var. atropurpurea, Salix vitellina aurantiaca, S. vitellina Britzensis.

Flowering Trees. Æsculus, Castaneas, Catalpas, Cerasus, Cercis, Cladrastis, Cornus, Cratagus, Cytisus, Halesia, Koelreuteria, Liriodendron, Magnolias, Prunus Padus, Pyrus and Robinia.

Trees with ornamental fruit succeeding the flowers: Cornus florida, Cratagus and Pyrus Sorbus.

Ask for anything wanted, that is not here named. We usually have several other kinds for testing or in insufficient number to offer in our general list.

Ask for any of our publications in which you may be interested

Street and Shade Trees	Circular No. 1
Ornamental Trees	" No. 2
Evergreen Trees	" No. 3
Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs	" No. 4
Hedges and Screens	" No. 5
Ornamental Reeds and Grasses	" No. 6
Vines and Trailers	" No. 7
Roses	" No. 8
Hardy Herbaceous Perennials	" No. 9
The Pæonia	" No. 10
The Dahlia	" No. 11
Gladioli	" No. 12
Hardy Ferns	" No. 13
Fruit Trees and Small Fruits	" No. 14
The Booklet, "Dayton Beautiful."	

The Dayton and Xenia Nurseries

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DAYTON, OHIO